

B-545585

The Weather

Rain or snow today or tomorrow. Details on page 10.

NO. 5556

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1922.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT

ARMS SESSIONS TO END WITHIN NEXT 2 WEEKS

Success Will Be Complete In Opinion of American Delegation.

EXPECT ANALYSIS TO SATISFY PUBLIC

Reduction of War Expenditures of China to Lowest Minimum Sought.

The Washington armament conference will end within the next two weeks. Its success will be complete, in the opinion of the members of the American delegation. The degree of success, they say, will depend upon analysis of lasting results. And the members of the delegation last night insisted that such analysis will be most pleasing to the American people.

The recent criticisms regarding the American attitude toward China are being studied by the American delegation. However, they feel satisfied that when all of the facts can be communicated to the public there will be universal satisfaction.

One development of yesterday was considered of extreme significance. Senator Oscar Underwood, Democratic member of the American delegation, took the lead in demanding that the conference go on record as insisting that China shall agree to reduce to the lowest possible minimum her expenditures for military purposes.

His stand had the complete support of Sir Robert Borden, of the British delegation. The latter called attention to the fact that at the present time the various military chiefs throughout China are retaining under arms much larger forces than are needed to meet with any possible combination. He pointed out that inasmuch as this conference can do nothing that will restore China to her place in the sun unless it is fully supported by the Chinese peoples themselves, suggestions that a great army be being held ready for possible revolution could have no influence toward creating a world sentiment that China was ready to adopt a peaceful role.

That seemed to be the general opinion of the various delegates. They believed that for the present at least the "burden of proof" must be placed on China regarding her ability to create and continue a government that can hold the reins of the governments of the world.

Chile and Peru Agree to Confer in Washington

Accept Invitation of U.S. In Hope of Settling 40-Year Dispute.

Both Chile and Peru have accepted the invitation of the American government to confer in Washington regarding the settlement of the long-standing Tachra-Arica dispute, according to dispatches received by the State Department.

Ambassador Collier at Santiago and Charge d'Affaires Sterling at Lima have reported the acceptance, and the text of the Chilean foreign minister's letter to Ambassador Collier has been received by the Chilean Ambassador here.

In accepting America's tender of hospitality, Foreign Minister Berrío of Chile acknowledged the "terms of such deep international cordiality" in which the invitation was extended and expressed the "lively gratitude" of his government to President Harding for the important opportunity he has been pleased to give to enter upon direct conversations with Peru to the end that the long treaty may be exactly and loyally executed.

LEADERS OF MINE AND RAIL UNIONS CALL CONFERENCE

Impending Fights Lend Significance to Plan For Meeting.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 20.—A joint conference of representatives of the miners' union and officials of all the railroad brotherhoods and unions is planned to take place within a week in a Western city. It was learned today from reliable sources.

The call for the meeting has already been issued, it is learned, and the railroad organizations have returned favorable replies to the invitations emanating from the miners.

In view of the approaching strike, the railroad unions and the new wage demands to be made by the miners, coupled with the threat of a strike on April 1 if the demands are not met, the action of the leaders of these two industrial groups is considered significant.

Eight-Hour Day Asked.

Among demands ratified today by the miners' scale committee, were one for a dollar-a-day increase for all day men; another for rejection of the retroactive clause; complete suspension of mining on April 1 if the demands are not met; and that, at that time, and an eight-hour day for all workers, with time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sunday work.

A demand for an increase in wages of 20 per cent was unanimously adopted by the convention. This was one of three out of eight recommendations presented in the report of the general scale committee.

The first recommendation which was adopted demands that the next contract be for a period not exceeding two years; that the making of individual contracts shall be prohibited; that where mechanical loading is done, committee and company officials shall have the authority to establish proper rates. The recommendation on wages also provides for a flat increase of \$1 per day for all men employed by the day.

Stormy Debate Held.

The third recommendation which was adopted and which will become a part of the demands to be acted upon at the Indianapolis convention next month was that demanding uniform scale so that various occupations of like character at the several collieries shall command the same scale.

The debate during the afternoon, the convention met again in the evening in an effort to close all business. Other recommendations of the scale committee were: employees of the same colliery shall be paid the same rate for the increases to all affected.

The standard check-off system under which the dues of the men will be deducted from their pay by the company was also discussed.

Rate Set for Rock.

More liberal allowances for the placing of properties and timber and when the miners are prevented from work because of lack of supplies, they shall be accorded the opportunity of making a shift at some other work at consideration prices.

The settlement of grievances on a basis of equity.

Uniform rate of 17 cents per ton for rock and refuse mining up to 10 feet wide and proportionate rates for more than 10 feet.

That where coal is paid for by the ton, the miners shall be paid on the basis of 2,000 pounds, and that dockage for impurities shall be eliminated.

The supplying of Jack-hammers and power to operate free of charge.

More liberal clause for miners in abnormal mining conditions.

That carpenters and other tradesmen be paid the recognized standard rates, which should not be less than 30 cents per hour.

That miners for stripping contractors be brought under the agreement.

Seniority rights in laying off or rehiring men.

That powder be delivered into the chambers.

Full eight-hour opportunity be given employees at collieries which have been working on a general schedule on a six or seven-hour day and that where eight-hour opportunity is denied wages shall be adjusted so that an eight-hour wage shall prevail, except in cases of accidents.

That operations suspend on April 1, 1922, in the event that no satisfactory agreement has been reached as of that date.

L. S. SADLER DIES OF PNEUMONIA

CARLEISLE, Pa., Jan. 20.—Lewis S. Sadler, state highway commissioner of Pennsylvania, died today at "Thorneside," his home here. He was 47 years old. Death came suddenly when pneumonia developed after a slight cold contracted two weeks ago.

He was a widower without children. His two brothers, Justice Sylvester B. Sadler of the state supreme court, and Horace T. Sadler, a manufacturer at Carleisle, have been notified.

RAILWAY BOARD TO THROW LIGHT UPON WRANGLE

Ruling Monday Will Air Union Members' Charge Of High-Handedness.

DISSENTING VIEW TO BE ANSWERED

Decision to Change War-Time Rule Affecting 100,000 Employees.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The United States Railroad Labor Board will hand down a decision Monday which, it is expected, will rip the cover off a situation that has been a reason for discord within the board for some time.

The decision, first, will abrogate the war-time working rules for the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Express Employees and Freight Handlers, abolishing time and a half overtime until ten hours have been worked, and making drastic changes for approximately 100,000 employees. But the real interest in the decision, it is stated, will be contained in a dissenting opinion to be filed by A. L. Wharton, labor member of the board, protesting against the "high-handed" method adopted by the majority members of the board in dealing with railroad labor. This majority is headed by Ben W. Hooper, public member and appointee of President Harding, who is looked to as the administration's spokesman on the board. Hooper is to file an addendum to the decision, in which he will set forth the charges in the dissenting opinion will be answered.

This decision will open up a condition that has been growing more and more tense for several weeks.

Ultimatum Expected.

The federated shop crafts unions are in executive conference here, and will deliver an ultimatum within a few days on what action they will take in regard to wage and working rules' decisions by the board.

The shop crafts' officials charge that they have been roughly treated by the board of late, and the burden of their charges are laid against Hooper. But the railroad unions, not including the transportation brotherhoods, who have gone on strike, the board's head and sought conferences with Secretary of Commerce Hoover, are proceeding cautiously, as they realize that the Labor Board is the only rock on which they can be counted.

The board's decision is not connected with a strike which prominent officials have stated over their signatures. If the shopmen go out, railroad shops will be closed and non-union men put in. The carriers are waiting eagerly for such a chance.

The shop crafts have a strike vote in their pocket which, if announced by President R. M. Jewell, would be held in abeyance pending the board's decision. The new rules have been handed down, and they trim \$50,000,000 more from pay envelopes.

Still the shopmen took no direct action, but they have appealed to the board for further hearings on rules, and they charge these requests were received with scant courtesy.

Plan to Meet Miners.

So the situation reaches a crisis. The committee of 100 here, it is learned, is considering a proposition to meet with the miners next week, either here or at Indianapolis. Acceptance of this proposal has not yet been given, it was stated.

As a matter of fact, the shop crafts are up against it. The railroad would like nothing better than a strike, which prominent officials have stated over their signatures. If the shopmen go out, railroad shops will be closed and non-union men put in. The carriers are waiting eagerly for such a chance.

The Labor Board is watching Secretary Hoover's conferences with the transportation brotherhoods with mixed emotions. The proposition to meet with the miners in their province. But it was stated the conferences with Hoover were requested by Warren Stone, grand chief of the engineers, and other brotherhood leaders. Secretary Hoover simply offered his good offices. His suggestion for the re-establishment of regional conferences between railroads and their employees, without bringing questions to the Labor Board, is a page out of Stone's book. The big brotherhoods don't want to come to the board as so stated when they defied the board in the last session before the threatened strike last October.

DEMANDS LIBERTY FOR PHILIPPINES

Philippines have renewed their demand for independence.

"My answer to the Woods-Ford report is to demand anew, with more emphasis than ever before, the immediate granting of independence to the inhabitants of the Philippines," said Teodoro G. Galdon, resident commissioner.

This was in a speech from the floor of the House yesterday.

Galdon said the danger of Japanese aggression has been eliminated by the four-power treaty, and that the islands no longer ask for the protection of the United States.

"We will take our own chances," he said.

To Operate Wireless.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.—An Indian financier has applied for a license to operate a wireless between India and England direct. It is believed that he is backed by an influential syndicate.

GREATER CREDIT FACILITIES FOR FARMERS URGED

Joint Congress Committee Would Extend Federal Bank Powers.

LONG-TERM LOANS FOREMOST-NEED

Report Deplores Lack of Machinery for Agricultural Requirements.

Legislation to extend credit facilities of the farming industry is recommended in a report of the joint congressional committee of agricultural inquiry just made public.

Broader powers should be granted to the Federal farm loan banks to enable them to provide a greater volume of long term loans, the commission believes.

Existing machinery is incapable of supplying sufficient credit for long periods, it was found. This was held to be the principal defect of banking and financial resources as they relate to farm credits.

Added importance attaches to the commission findings in view of the fact that the President's agricultural conference will convene here Monday and has farm credits listed as one of its principal topics.

Subject of Controversy.

The question has been the subject of endless controversy since prices began to decline after the war. Farmers contended the restriction of credit forced them to sell their products in glutted markets, and interfered with their legitimate operations. The Federal Reserve Board was bitterly assailed; it has, in fact, been the object of almost daily attacks in Congress.

The joint commission studied this controversy thoroughly, and found things to criticize in the policies of the board.

It reached this conclusion: "The outstanding deficiency of the present banking system of the country is the lack of credit machinery which can furnish credit running from six months to three years for production purposes."

The commission pointed out that while it is generally considered that farmers have an annual turnover, the period may in fact be as long as three years. This was said to be particularly true of the stockman, who profits from the increase of his herd.

"It is imperatively necessary," said the commission, "if the farm credit requirements are to be fully met, that permanent machinery be established, or at least that such modifications of existing machinery be made as will provide credit for a period of from six months to three years, to fill the gap between short-time credit now furnished by the national, State and local banks, and the long-term credit furnished by the farm mortgage institutions and the Federal farm loan system."

No Broad Change Urged.

The commission said no broad change in banking practices is urged, and advised that the existing system, but essential credit needs of the farmer, it was thought, would be cared for by legislation containing these provisions:

1. Federal farm loan banks to be permitted to rediscount long-term paper for national banks, State banks, trust companies, and other institutions, and to permit them to loan directly to co-operative associations on warehouse receipts.

2. Federal farm loan banks to be permitted to issue debentures maturing up to three years secured by loans like those described above.

3. That Federal Reserve banks be permitted to purchase these debentures, under the terms by which they may now purchase farm loan bonds.

4. That Federal Reserve banks be permitted to rediscount paper issued to mature within six months by farm loan banks, secured by warehouse receipts as described in the first recommendation.

Farmers are being victimized by loan sharks, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, declared in announcing the commission's report. "The present system of farm loans is a disgrace," he said. "The question of farm loans before the agricultural conference."

F.M. DEARING NAMED ENVOY TO PORTUGAL

Fred Morris Dearing, Assistant Secretary of State, has been appointed by President Harding as Minister to Portugal to succeed Thomas H. Birch, of New Jersey.

Dearing, a native of Missouri, has held important posts in Europe, the Far East, in Mexico and Cuba as well as in Washington. He entered the diplomatic service in 1904 as private secretary to the Minister to Cuba. On March 15, 1921, Dearing assumed office as Assistant Secretary of State.

Girl Wins \$1,000 Prize.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Miss Hazel Kyrk, statistician with the American Shipping Board in London in 1918-19, has won the \$1,000 Hart-Schaffner and Marx prize for 1921 for the best essay on economics. Her theme was "The Theory of Consumption." Second prize, \$500, went to Charles Stillman Morgan, economist in the Bureau of Valuation, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington. Miss Mollie Roy Carroll, associate professor of sociology in Graceland College, Eldon, Mo., received honorable mention.

Shadow of Death Falling.



POPE BENEDICT XV. Who is reported dying at the Vatican.

Step Toward Unity Seen In Craig's Visit to London

Ulster Premier Confers With Churchill and Indicates Willingness to Meet Free State Agents.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A long step toward Irish unity was taken today when Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier, arrived in London to confer with the Irish committee of the cabinet on problems arising through the taking over of power by the Irish Free State.

Interviewed on his arrival Craig said his trip was strictly business and he intended meeting every one connected with the settlement of the Irish affairs. This was taken as an indication that he is willing to meet the members of the Free State government to talk over the problems of common interest to both parts of Ireland and the possibility of eventual union.

Confers with Churchill.

Craig had a long interview this afternoon with Winston Churchill, the chairman of the Irish committee, but so far as can be learned he did not meet Messrs. Duggan and O'Higgins, the Free State delegates to London. It is not expected that he will confer with them, but rather with Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith, who are his equals in governmental rank.

There are many points requiring contact between Ulster and the Free State. The new boundary provided for in the Treaty is one. The Free State has appointed J. J. Walsh to take over the post office and he is formally in charge of the Irish postal service. Ulster, however, is exempted by the treaty and there is a problem of where Mr. Walsh's authority ends and who controls the Ulster post office. Of course, the fact is, the old machinery is carried on, Mr. Walsh being only the nominal chief.

Hope for Eventual Unity.

Another question is the matter of health insurance, which is an Irish national service. The money benefits, etc., must be apportioned between the two states. Railroad control also must be arranged. The British are hoping that a realization of all these difficulties will lead Ulster to accept unity as being the only practical way out.

Messrs. Duggan and O'Higgins continued their conference with the Irish committee today, discussing the details of transferring the authority of the post office, the Public Health Service, and turn the task of suppressing law violations over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General.

FRANCO-BRITISH PARLEY PLANNED

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Although the results of the Cannes conference have gone by the board, owing to the fall of former Premier Briand, arrangements are being made by France and Britain for an immediate discussion of certain selected questions, such as Tangier and the Near East. These were discussed by Marquis Curzon and Premier Poincare when they met in Paris, but Mr. Poincare was not then premier, so the conversations could not be official.

The British hope France will attend the Genoa conference and that all the nations of the civilized world, including the United States, will be represented there.

Troops Ambushed by Irish.

BELFAST, Jan. 20.—A motor lorry with a supply of bread from Strabane for the troops at Strabane was held up by armed men at Glady Bridge and the driver warned that he must not enter the free state. Troops summoned from Strabane were ambushed by fifteen men, who opened fire on the British with revolvers and shotguns, received honorable mention.

CROWDS KNEEL OUTSIDE VATICAN EXPECTING DEATH NEWS AT ANY MOMENT

Pope Twice Lapses Into Coma After Requesting Last Rites.

POPE HOST TO WILSON

Visit of American Three Years Ago Recalled by Pontiff's Illness.

It was three years this month that Pope Benedict, then the weak of health, received at the Vatican the first American President ever to call there.

It was a chill, drab and misty day when one of the king's limousines bearing Woodrow Wilson, Admiral Cary T. Grayson and an interpreter, wheeled into the Vatican. The Pope, who was ill, welcomed the American President with a warm smile. The Pope, who was ill, welcomed the American President with a warm smile.

The Pontiff was in a very tranquil state when the doctors urged him to submit to oxygen and emphyreatic oil injections. He said: "I am well, I am well, I am well."

"Should I please God, I am well, I am well, I am well," he said.

ROME, Jan. 21.—Pope Benedict's physicians have decided to remain at his bedside throughout the night.

The Pontiff is experiencing moon sickness in his head and his distress from the stomach ailment is still extensive.

Several centers of infection have developed in his lungs.

It was in view of these complications, that his physicians decided to remain at his bedside.

The Pontiff was in a very tranquil state when the doctors urged him to submit to oxygen and emphyreatic oil injections. He said: "I am well, I am well, I am well."

"Should I please God, I am well, I am well, I am well," he said.

ROME, Jan. 20.—After a day of the gravest anxiety in the Vatican in which the last sacrament was administered to the dying Pontiff, physicians who are attending Pope Benedict are confident that he might live through the night.

At 6:30 it was stated that the Pope was conscious at that time. He first lapsed into unconsciousness at 2:30. By 4 o'clock, however, he had revived sufficiently to give his will to Cardinal Gasparri, secretary of state, and from the reports of physicians it is gathered that he remained conscious up to the time the 6:30 bulletin was issued.

At 10:30 p. m. his temperature was 100.4 and pulse 102.

"As the Pope entered the afternoon slinking, a cold and admiringly at Pienza, Genoa, Bologna and Florence were informed of the gravity of his condition. The Holy Sacrament was exposed in the Pauline chapel, which is done only on exceptional occasions.

POPE BENEDICT XV WORKED FOR PEACE SAYS MGR. BONZANO

Papal Delegate Recalls Personal Charm of Vatican Head.

"An ardent seeker for the relief of suffering humanity and for the uplift of the peoples of the world, regardless of creed; a student, and a diplomat."

Thus was Pope Benedict XV eulogized by Archbishop John Bonzano, papal delegate to the United States, last night, after having received an official communication from the Vatican that His Holiness "was very seriously ill."

The residence of the papal delegate, 1811 Biltmore street northwest, was enveloped by an unusual calm yesterday, after the receipt of the news that Pope Benedict was "not expected to survive his illness, and the ecclesiastics and servants moved about with a silent tread."

Man of Personal Charm.

Recalling his acquaintance with the man who is now the head pastor of the Catholic Church, during the time he was associated with the papal secretariat of state—at that time only a priest—Archbishop Bonzano declared that he was a man of unusual personal charm.

"His Holiness was a man of great personal charm, and his diplomatic powers during the world war, and responded to the occasion admirably," the papal delegate said.

"With Catholics in practically every country engaged in the war, in countries which were engaged on both sides of the conflict, he maintained a strict neutrality and exerted every effort to bring about a cessation of hostilities."

"Long before peace was actually declared, he made proposals for peace, and in numerous other ways assisted in the relief of peoples who were rendered destitute by the ravages of war."

Urged Relief Movements.

"He called upon the Catholics of this country and all other countries to support relief movements for the peoples of the Near East, Portugal, France and other needy nations. This relief request was never restricted to Catholics alone, but was intended for all, regardless of creed."

"Which, too, as the result of his leadership and diplomatic relations, which in some cases, had been severed for long periods of years, were re-established with the Papal See and France, England, Portugal, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and some of the South American republics."

"His rule as the Bishop of Rome, and head of the Catholic Church of the world, has been one of unusual prominence and mammoth accomplishments. His broad endeavors have won the acclamation of statesmen from all parts of the world, Protestants and Catholics alike."

Sixty or Seventy Eligible.

Hopeful that the illness from which Pope Benedict is suffering will not prove fatal, Archbishop Bonzano refused to comment on the selection of a successor, saying that in the event of his death, anyone of the sixty or seventy cardinals was equally eligible, and that the selection was entirely a matter for the conclave and diplomacy to decide, if the necessity arose.

TROOPS MAINTAIN ORDER IN PUEBLA

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—The row between Gov. Sanchez of the State of Puebla and the state legislature has taken a serious turn, with the legislature governor threatening to dissolve the session. Troops are stationed in the legislature to keep order and the governor has demanded that President Obregon order their withdrawal. This the president refuses to do.

Most of the Puebla deputies belong to the independent party and are opposed to Gov. Sanchez. Politics are running high and trouble is feared.

STRIKE SPREADS IN MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—Bakery owners complain that the police are favoring the striking bakers, charging that the strikers are preventing non-union workers from entering the shops without interference from the authorities.

A new complication arose today when the street car employees announced that beginning tomorrow they would go on a partial strike in sympathy with the bakers. According to the present plan the men will stop work only in the early hours of the day, but in case the bakers' strike is not settled in ten days a general strike will be declared.

Oxygen Administered.

Oxygen was administered throughout the day, but the Pope's respiration remained a matter of concern to the attending physicians.

Cardinal Gregori, the grand penitentiary of the Sacred College, was summoned to the Pope's bedside at 10:30 in the morning, and shortly afterward began the recital of prayers for the dying. Shortly before 11 o'clock, he felt strong enough to receive the entire Sacred College and the diplomatic corps.

Continued on Page Two.